CONGRESS.

The Several Steamship Subsidy Schemes Before the Senate.

POMERCY IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

He Denies the Charges Against Him and Asks and Obtains a Special Committee of Investigation.

DEFEAT OF THE INCREASED SALARY BILL.

A Resolution Declaratory of Democratic Doctrine Rejected by a Close Vote.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1873.

WASHINGTON, Fob. 10, 1873.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of 1,000 clerks in the legislative and executive departments, asking the passage of the pending bill to abolish the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Windom, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the bill extending for nine months the time allowed the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company for the completion of its reads.

and Pacine Railfoad Company for the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing the Postmaster General to contract with the Third Webs Link of Stramships for an extension of the existing mail service between San Francisco and Honolulu, from the latter port to New Zealand and Australia, touching at Navigator's Islands; thirteen round trips to be made yearly for \$425,000.

Mr. Hamin, (rep.) of Me., from the same committee, submitted an amendment to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing that a contract be made with Alexandre & Sons and other proprietors of the New York and Mexican steamship ine for carrying the mails between New York and the ports of Progress and Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Havana, semi-monthly, at \$5,000 per trip, for ten years.

Washington, which was relieved to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Tauaman, (dem.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Thomas Dowling to a portion of Goat Island.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., reported a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Parkersburg, W.

for the erection of public buildings at Parkeraburg, W. N. Passed.

Mr. Strevenson, (dem.) of Ky., presented the credentials of W. B. Machen, now in the Senate by guberns ornial appointment, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to fill the unexpired term or Hon. Garrett Davis. The credentials were read and Mr. Machen was sworn in.

ERSIGNATION OF HENSIVENISON.

The VICE PRESIDENT Submitted a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, announcing that he had transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as Senator to take effect at the end of this Congress.

Mr. Morritt, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution that a select committee be appointed to consider the testimony transmitted by the House

APPECTING CERTAIN SENATORS,

with leave to sit during the season of the Senate.

Adopted.

Mr. Ranset, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the upper and lower bands of Shoux Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Cappertus. (rep.) of Wileston and States to the Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Affairs.
Mr. Carpenter, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill to abolish the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Sprague, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a bill for the erection of public buildings at North Providence, R. I. Reierred to the Committee on Pablic Buildings.
Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., called up the House bill to provide for the erection of a millistry prison at Bock Island, Ill., which was discussed and laid over.
On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, the Committee on Frinting was instructed to inquire into the best method of disposing of public documents after July 1, 1873.

THE FOREROY COMMITTEE.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED AS the special committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Fomeroy Messer. Fretinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Vickers.

The House bill extending the Southern Claims Commission for four years, from March 10, 1873, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Senate Committee extending it to January 1, 1876, which was agreed to. The second amendment was to excude all claims not presented on or before March 3, 1873.

The amendment was opposed by Messra. West and Hill, and the bill was then laid over without further action.

The amendment was opposed by Messra Wesr and Hill, and the bill was then laid over without further activities. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the electoral vote of Louisiana, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Salvers, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill to establish a post road in Beaufort county, South Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Post Office.

On motion of Mr. Sherbars, of Onto, the Vice President was authorized to appoint a feller on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote on Wednesday next.

The unfinished business, being was then taken up.

Mr. Freilingurysen, (rep.) of N. J., argued against paying any portion of the fund to the insurance companies. He held that they had receeved their advanced war rates; that it was their business to take such risks, and they charged accordingly. Besides, and they charged accordingly, Besides and they charged accordingly. Besides who had no insurance companies. The single claim because his loss was occasioned by an act of war of a public ensury. The man who had a list claim was the merchant whose goods were destroyed and who had no insurance. Every intelligent citizen know that the injury done us by Great Britain was a molitae plain.

Mr. Bouringmax, (rep.) of Conn., argued for a plan of distribution by which each case would stand on its own therets.

Mr. Monrow, of Ind., called up the House bill to provide

harmouton by which each case would asked to revide our the appointment of a commission to complete the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, not completed under the act of August 11, 1885, to carry into effect the first article of the treaty of June 15, 1886. The bill was passed. It appropriates \$5,000 to pay the expenses of the commission.

Mr. Stswart, (rep.) of Nev., then took the floor and argued in favor of the Funding bill and Its provisions in reservone to the insurance companies. He also held that Mr. Consert, (rep.) of Gregon, also took the view that here was no just claim on the part of the insurance companies.

onnies.

Mr. Bayand, (dem.) of Del., said that he would go so far
to insist that the stockholders, of insurance companies

section the clause discriminating against insurance com-panies was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 28.

Mr. Baraio then moved an amendmen that in hearing the claims of insurance companies each loss shall be considered separately and the premium received on that particular loss shall only be deducted. Rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 28.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 30; nays, 19.

The Senate then, at ten minutes to five P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, Feb. 10, 1873.

Under the call of the States a large number of bills was introduced and referred, including the following:—
By Mr. Wheelen, (rep.) of M. Y.—Amendatory of the act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad

commerce; also te improve commerce.

By Mr. Dukti., (rep.) of N. Y.—To aid in establishing steam-slip communication between the United States of America and the United States of Columbia, South of America and the United States of Columbia, South America.

By Mr. Hamber, (rep.) of Penr.—To reduce the internal taxes on shuff.

By Mr. Ritchire, (dem.) of Md.—To reimburse Proderick City and the banks thereof \$300,000, losses inflicted by the Contederate troops in 1834.

By Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Ohio.—To define the duties of United States District and Circuit Courts.

By Mr. Burchard, (rep.) of III.—To refund taxes improperly collected.

By Mr. Walddon, (rep.) of Mich.—To incorporate the Utah Railroad and Mining Company.

By Mr. Stoughton, (rep.) of Mich.—For the redemption of United States notes in coin on and after the 1st of May, 1874.

Many of the bills introduced were read in full, on the demana of democratic members, in order to consume the morning hour, so as to prevent any bill or resolution being passed under the previous question by a simple majority vote, as could be done during the portion of the morning hour that would be left after the call of the States.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. 10,000
Justices of the Supreme Court. 10,000
Justices of the Supreme Court. 10,000
Cabinet officers. 10,000
Senators, members and delegates. 10,000
Senators, members and delegates. 8,000
The pay for Senators, &c. is to apply to the Congress which expires on the 4th of March next, mileage to be abolished, and an allowance for actual travelling expenses substituted.
Mr. Daws, of Mass., and Mr. Beatly (rep.) of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays.
Mr. Butner development of the proposition.

The following is the vote in detail:a detail:
=-S1.

Negley, (rep.) of Pa.

Niblack, (dem.) of Pla.

Paokard, (rep.) of Ind.

Pock, (rep.) of Ind.

Pock, (rep.) of Ind.

Pock, (rep.) of Ohio.

Perce, (rep.) of Me.

Platt, (rep.) of Ne.

Potter, (rep.) of Ne.

Potter, (rep.) of N.

Potter, (dem.) of N.

Fotter, (dem.) of N.

Rainey, (rep.) of S.

Randail, (dem.) of N.

Rice, (dem.) of Ill.

Rice, (dem.) of Ill.

Rice, (dem.) of Ill.

Rice, (dem.) of Md.

Richie, (dem.) of N.

Siegers, (dem.) of Ill.

Richie, (dem.) of N.

Siegers, (dem.) of N.

Therman, (dem.) of N.

Therman, (rep.) of Pa.

Stowell, (rep.) of Pa.

Stowell, (rep.) of N.

Turner, (rep.) of N.

Turner, (rep.) of Ala.

Tuthill, (dem.) of N.

Varren, (dem.) of N.

Wardell, (dem.) of N.

Wardell, (dem.) of N.

Warten, (dem.) of N.

Warten, (dem.) of N.

Williams, (dem.) of N.

Williams, (dem.) of N.

Winchester, dem.) of Ky.

Wood, (dem.) of N.

Wood, (dem.) of N.

Winchester, dem.) of N.

Voong, (dem.) of N.

Voong, (dem.) of N.

Young, (dem.) of N. Banks, (lib.) of Mass.
Barry, (rep.) of Miss.
Biggs, (dem.) of Del.
Bingham, (rep.) of Ohlo,
Bair, (lib.) of Mo.
Burdett, (rep.) of Mo.
Butler, (rep.) of Mass.
Butler, (rep.) of Tenn.
Caldwell, (dem.) of Tenn.
Carroll, (dem.) of N. C.
Coghian, (rep.) of C.
Coghian, (rep.) of Va.
Darrall, (rep.) of Ja.
Dickey, (rep.) of Pa.
Dodds, (dem.) of Ga. Dodds, (dem.) of Chio. Dubose, (dem.) of Ga. Dube, (dem.) of W. Ya. Eliridge, (dem.) of W. Ya. Eliridge, (dem.) of Tenn. Gailding, (dem.) of Tenn. Gaildody, (dem.) of Tenn. Hancock, (dem.) of Texas. Harpis, (dem.) of N. C. Harpis, (dem.) of N. C.

Beck, (elm.) of Ky.
Belk, (dem.) of Ky.
Belk, (dem.) of Ky.
Belk, (dem.) of N. H.
Belce, (rep.) of Air.
Bright, (dem.) of Fenn.
Buckley, (rep.) of Mas.
Bright, (dem.) of Fenn.
Buckley, (rep.) of Mas.
Bunnell, (rep.) of Ill.
Coburu, (rep.) of Ill.
Coburu, (rep.) of Ind.
Coburu, (rep.) of Ind.
Cotton, (rep.) of Mas.
Davis, (dem.) of Xy.
Davis, (rep.) of Mas.
Bames, (rep.) of Mas.
Bance, (rep.) of Mich.
Carfield, (rep.) of Ohio.
Foster, (rep.) of Mich.
Carfield, (rep.) of Ohio.
Speer, (dem.) of Xy.
Haldleman, (dem.) of Xi.
Haldleman, (rep.) of Ill.
Hawley, (rep.) of Univ.
Bibbard, (dem.) of Xi.
Haldleman, (rep.) of Wa.
Haldle, (rep.) of Wa.
Haldle, (rep.) of Conn.
Hay, (rep.) of Conn.
Hay, (rep.) of Ill.
Hawley, (rep.) of Conn.
Hay, (rep.) of Ill.
Hawley, (rep.) of Ohio.
Birkweatker, (rep.) of Ohio.
Birkweat

Mr. Digger suggested that the constitution of the United States be read in order that members might vote intelli-

States be read in order that members might vote intelligently.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 26, nays 34—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

A message having been received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, as a teller to count the Presidential electoral votes on Wednesday next, the Speaker appointed as tellers, on the part of the House, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Beek, of Kentucky.

Mr. Gaarmin, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution to change the hour of meeting to eleven A. M., but objection was made.

The House then, at a quarter to five P. M., adjourned.

SUICIDE WHILE INEBRIATED.

Ferdinand Pinneman, a German, thirty-seven years of age, died in Pellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries said to have been recently received by jumping from a third story window of premises. 24 Clinton street, while incuriated. Coronor Keenan was nothing in the case.

ART MATTERS.

The recent activity in art interest; in this city has prevented our hitherto speaking as much in detail as we could have wished in reference to what is to be seen at the rooms of Madame H. de Hazard, at the northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue. Those rooms are now open for the reception of visitors at a price which is merely nominal. Madame Hazard, who is of mixed Russian and German descent, is better known in society circles of Rome and Paris as an accomplished lady than as a professional artist. She is a flue linguist, a composer and musical ama-teur; has repeatedly, in the schools of Milan and Turin, taken the first prizes for modelling, and has won admiration in Rome and Florence, in face of the fact that women there are not permitted to compete for art medals. It is fair to infer, however, that her ruling passion is love of art as expressed in sculpture. Ten enthusiastic those works with which her rooms at No. 50 Union place are enriched, and which are now exhibited for the first time prior to their sale. Her concep-tions are delicate and original. The patience and skill evidenced in the most minute details are which might almost be termed despair. Neither anger nor horror, neither hope nor resolution, is visible. The story told is one of irremediable misery, far beyond the scope of those expressions in which common grief indulges. It is Rachel, not weeping for her children, but paralyzed on account of their desertion by one of their strongest natural protectors. If this despair is qualified at all it is by a film of doubt, as though the deserted whe and mother scarcely yet realized her condition in all its full tragedy. The position of the principal figure is easy and natural, harmonizing with the self-abnegation of the grief that is expressed. The right hand rests passively on the shoulder of the boy-baby at her feet. The child tempts expectant birds with a crumb, held ingeniously between its tiny fingers; and the charming simplicity of this effect is rendered still more emphatic by the playful attitude and wistful smiles of the child's sister, who caresses that hand of their mother which is free. It may satisfy the curiosity of many of our readers to learn that these children are actual portraits of the son and daughter of the Countess Massel, a descendant of the famous Beatrice Cenci. This group is exequistely finished, the technical work being executed with the utmost claboration. It is not easy to believe that the most exacting anatomist would claim that the sculptress had disregarded any of those laws upon which the expression of natural posture and of due proportion depends. The material in which the group is executed is Cristola marble, rare always in Italy, and quite unattainable since the exhaustion of the quarry. It is much harder than other marble, and has that silvery warmth and crystal translucency so much prized in costly statuary.

On the right centre is a single figure, named "Hope," also in Cristola marble, the represents a draped female figure, with flewing hair. The hands are slightly elevated, but not clasped, though the fingers join. The eyes look upward, the attitude is wonderfully easy, and th

ize force.

"Autumn" and "Summer" deserve mention as clever innovations. Summer is symbolized by a scantily draped little girl about to enter the water; Autumn by a little boy fruit-laden. Two separate figures are employed to express the sentiment of "Rustic Felicity." Being among Madame Hazard's novitiate works, they rather indicate her potentialities than ripely express her mature talent. There are two medallion portraits in marble. One, representing the Princesse de Piemonte, the future Queen of Italy, is among the best likenesses of the Princess ever made by this method. Madame Hazard's rooms have been handsomely fitted up, and among the more interesting articles of virtu are several from the household of the recent Empress of the French, taken by Gambetta from the palaces of the Tuleries and St. Cloud during the Commune's brief reign. A series of art and musical entertainments similar to those popular in Europe will probably soon be begun at this tasteful little gallery.

The Elias Howe Statue

About nine months ago a number of our most lard Parker, R. Ogden Doremus, Henry W. Bellews, William C. Bryant, Frederic de Peyster, Howard Crosby, E. H. Chapin, Henry Ward Beecher, John Cotton Smith, Charles O'Conor, Cyrus W. Field, Alexander Masterton and J. S. Gibbons, concurred in the idea that a suitable monument ought to be erected in Central Park to the memory of the late Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine. These gentlemen thought that the necessary funds could be raised by voluntary offerings of not more than one dollar each from ladies who appreciated the benefits of Mr. Howe's invention. Mr. Howe, in addition to being a successful inventor, was a good citizen and an earnest patriot, ready to give money, time, health, life in defence of his country. How much the consideration of Mr. Howe's inventive genius and public and private virtues may have quickened subscriptions we do not certainly know. Sufficient funds, however, have from time to time been deposited in the hands of Mr. Masterton, President of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, of this

funds, however, have from time to time been deposited in the hands of Mr. Masterton, President of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, of this city, to enable Mr. Ellis, the sculptor selected by the association of gentlemen above mentioned, to complete his modeling, in the confident hope that the aster work would be punctually completed. A certain proportion of contributions was also raised in England, where a similar association was started under the name of the Howe Memorial Fund. Mr. Ellis, whose studio is No. 24, on the fourth story of the New York University, north side, has been working at his model stuce last May, has just completed it, and will despatch it this morning to Philadelphia, where it is to be cast in bronze. The completed work, including the granite pedestal, the bas-reliefs and all the accessories, will not coat less than twenty thousand dollars; not improbably it will cost more. The party who transacts the casting guarantees to deliver the bronze statue into Mr. Ellis' hands within three mooths after having received the model. Since the model goes hence to-day the bronze should be forthcoming early in May, and, if punctuality is observed, the statue ought, early in June, to be set up in Central Park, where it will, probably, occupy a position on the Mail.

Yesterday afternoon an opportunity was given for inspecting the model at Mr. Ellis' studio. The work is eight feet high and the figure stands erect, the weight of the body resting on the let foot. In the right leg a certain stiffers is noticeable, and the knees are closer together than perfect proportion snactions. These peculiarities, hewever, belonged to Mr. Howe's physique, and demand recognition in any honest portrait of him. The right hand holds a waiking-stick, the left a broadbrimmed hat. The costume is simply a reproduction of that of the ordinary man of business in the upper walks of life. The long and many-ringleted hair, which constituted so impressive a cherelare, is exceedingly well rendered, and the countenance expresses t

About one o'clock yesterday morning officer Patrick Keenan, of the Fourteenth precinct, heard the crashing of glass as he was passing down Broad-way, near Houston street, and ran to the other way, near Houston street, and ran to the other side of the street. He saw a man coming out through the plate glass window of the clothing store of Abraham Halle, 618 Broadway. Officer Keenan ran after him and captured him. Three coats and a vest, valued, in all, at \$70, were found on the sidewalk. The prisoner, whose name is Thomas Divine, and who calls himself a printer, was arraigned before Judge Hogan at the Tombs yesterday morning. He was held to answer in default of \$2,500 ball.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

Report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Greeley Electors Certified To by the Governor, but the Official Returns Not Legally Counted.

Grant Electors Not Certified To by the Governor and the Lynch Board Certifles Without Official Returns.

No Report Yet on the Legislative Government or the Admission of a Senator-Addenda by Messra. Morton and Trumbull.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions issued their preliminary report to-day in regard to the electoral vote of Louisiana. The fol-

lowing is the report:-

Registration, the voies shall be counted, and when that is accomplished the Supervisor of Registration shall make out A STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION at the various voting places in the parish, of which triplicate copies shall be made, and also triplicate copies of the tally sheet and a statement of the vote at each poil in the parish, to be signed by the Commissioner of Election; and the Supervisor of Registration shall seal up one copy of all these papers and enclose it to the Governor of the State by mail, then seal up another copy and send it to the Governor by the next most speedy mode of conveyance, and shall himself retain the third copy.

The law then provides that the Governor, Licutemant Governor, Secretary of State, and John Lynch and T. C. Anderson, by name, shall constitute the Returning or Canvassing Board; that the Governor of the State shall, within ten days after the election, open the sealed packages from the various parishes sent to him by the Supervisors of Registration in the presence of the other members of the Board, and The Votes Shall. THEM ES COUNTED BY THE BOARD FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE REGISLATURE

and the result ascertained; that one copy of the result or finding of the Board shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and another shall be published in the Official journal of the State.

Governor Warmoth, Lieutemant Governor Pinchback and F. J. Herron, Acting Secretary of State, were members of this Returning Board excelled on the city of New Orleans to enter upon the duty of counting the votes. Messrs, Pinchback and Anderson, having been candidates for Congress, were by another provision of the law made incligible and were declared by resolution to be no longer members of the Board, and a controversy arose in regard to filling their places. It is not necessary to enter into the details of this controversy further than to state dovernor warmon.

of November, and the returns of the election in the various parishes were sent to the Governor by the Supervisors of Registration, as required by iaw. DARD ENOWN AS THE GOVERNOR ENOWN AS THE GOVERNOR AS THE

Some two or three days proceeding the 4th of December

THE LYNCH SOARD

Officially declared that M. F. Bronzano, J. Lanabere, C. H. Haistead, L. C. Houdanez, A. R. Johnson, Milton Morris, J. Taylor and Julin Ray, whom we shall design the Grant Health of the Carlotter, and received a majority of all three controls of the Carlotter of the Carlotter of the Carlotter, and the Secretary of Side or the State and the Secretary of Side or the State and the Secretary of Side or the State seal, but who had been decided by the Supreme Court of the State, a few days before, to be the lawful Secretary, made a certificate of election to the persons so declared chosen electors, and on the 4th of becember they met and cast their votes for President and Vice President, according to the requirements of the act of Congress. They did not on that day, however, seal up their vote, but kep it open for several days, quill Mr. Hovee, the Secretary of State, got possession of the State seal so as to attach it to their certificates of election. The Secretary of State had no right, under the law, to make any certificate upon the subject unless for the information of the Governor, and his certificate constitutes no legal evidence of the election of the count, and deformanced. The Lynch Board, in making the count, and deformanced.

DID 60 WITHOUT HAVING REFORE THEM ANY OF THE OFTIas made out by the officers of the election under the
laws of the State, and had no legal evidence before them
at all upon which they could count the votes, but then
count was made upon documents, affaive and existments or parte in their character, having no legal validity,
and which could not in the nature of things form the
basis of an accurate and relinhed declaration of the
basis of an accurate and relinhed declaration of the
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of Finchback and designating limeter as benuty Supervisor, demanded of dovernor Warmoth that he should
bring the official returns of the election be fore said Board
to be counted. This demand Governor Warmoth that he should
bring the official returns of the election be fore said Board
to be counted. This demand Governor Warmoth that he should
bring the official returns of the election be fore said Board
to be counted. This demand Governor Warmoth that he should
bring the official returns of the election the possession
of said Board, and asking that I place the same
ments of the election of November 1 the possession
of said Board, and asking that I place the same
ments of the election of November 1 the possession
of said Board, and asking that I place the same
in the possession of Special Deputy Marshal W. F. Leon,
in order that he may deliver the same to Mr. John Lyuch,
President of the Board, I have to say that I do not recognize your authority as Deputy Supervisor to make
such demand; nor have I any knowledge of the existence of any such body as that presided over by Mr. John
Lynch. The election returns received by me as President of the State Board or Canvassers are and will romain in the possession of mysolf as President of the State
Board of Canvassers, in accorda

centres of population, often without notice of the place being given.

FALSE REGISTRATION PAPERS, DOUBLE VOTING, STUFFING BALLOT BOXES
and other frauds and irregularities were charged in a majority of the parishes and there is not much room to doubt that the Lynch Returning Board were of the opinion that upon a fair election the republican party would have carried the State, and has been cheated and nindered in every way possible by the power that controlled the machinery of the election. But notwithstanding all this, the Lynch Returning Board, with the sort of evidence which was before them had no power under the law of the State to investigate these charges of fraud and injury or to act upon their convictions of the Wrongs that had been suffered.

law of the State to investigate these charges of fraud and injury or to set upon their convictions of the wrongs that had been suffered

THE RELECTION OF THE GERELEY ELECTORS

WAS certified to by the Governor of the State, but the official returns of the election have not been counted by the Returning Board created by the laws of Louisians for that purpose, and the persons who, in fact made the examination and count had no legal authority to do so.

THE KLECTION OF THE GERELEY HARTONS is certified by the Lynch Returning Boards, but that Board did not have the official returns before them, and their election is not certified by the Governor of the State, as required by the act of Congress. The committee are of the opinion that neither the Senate of the United States nor both houses jointly have the power under the constitution to canvass the returns of an election and count the votes to determine who have been elected as Presidential electors; but that the mode and manner of choosing electors are left exclusively to the States; and if by the law of the State they are to be elected by the people,

THE METHOD OF GOUNTING THE VOTE AND ASCRITAINING THE METHOD OF GOUNTING THE VOTE AND ASCRITAINING THE METHOD OF COUNTING THE VOTE AND ASCRITAINING THE STATE CAN ONLY BY THE METHOD OF THE METH

shey understood them. As to the other questions upon which the committee are instructed to report touching the existence of a legal State government in Louisiana and admission of a Senator from that State, they are not now prepared to report.

ADDENDOR SY MR. NORTON.

A majority of the committee were of the opinion that no reierence should be made in the report to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana as to which was the legal Returning Board, upon the ground that the decision was made subsequent to the 4th of December, when the electors were to case their votes for Freaddent and Vice President. But it seems to me the history of the whose matter would not be complete, and the Senate would not be placed in possession of all the material lacts without a statement of the samale after that extended the statement of the samale after that extended the statement of the samale after that can be allowed that the fact that the

THE BROOKLYN FILLICIDE.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Boy Fox, Who Was Killed by His Father-"O, Father, You Will Kill Me!"-The Accused Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held by Coroner Whitehill yester-day over the body of the boy John Fox, who, as alleged, died on Friday night from the effects of injuries indicted by his father, Peter Fox, at his residence, No. 52 Hopkins street, on the 4th inst. night and calling upon his father not to kill him. The man who occupied adjoining apartments was

and went off to search up his godfather. They heard the boy crying and moaning about threequarters of an hour after he had been beaten, and that is the last they heard of him.

Dr. Joseph Creamer testified that he made the

post-mortem examination of the body, and found a number of bruises; there were several bruises on the left side, several on the chest and one on the back of the head; the body was in a state of decomposition, but not so far advanced as to prevent the discovery of the bruises; the cause of

the back of the head; the body was in a state of decomposition, but not so far advanced as to prevent the discovery of the bruises; the cause of death was pleuro-pneumonia, from blows received on the side and chest, said blows being given either by a stick or by kicking, as with a heavy boot.

Officer Michael Sweeney, of the Ninth precinct, testified that he was informed of the death of the boy by a man named William Wedge; just them. Fox came along and I said to him, "fox, what does this mean?" all he would say was. "My boy is dead," and passed on; I followed him up into his apartments, and I there saw the dead boy lying on a bed; I said, "How is this, Fox?" he replied, "Do you think I killed my boy?" I told him I did not think so, but from the appearance of the boy he had better go to the station house and make an explanation; I asked him If he had a doctor; he said he had one, whose name was Bueiling, and that his place was in Broadway, near Graham avenue; I asked him If the doctor knew that the boy was dead; he said yes, that he had notified him, and that the doctor promised to be there early that morning; he showed me some medicines the doctor gave him, he refused to go to the station house, and said had no right to take him without a warrant; he afterwards consented to accompany me, if I would meet him at Marcy avenue; I said I would, but when I got him out of the house I took him to the station house; when going there he told me his boy got hurt while riding on a sleigh; he also asked me several times if I thought he killed his boy; while in the house the wile of Fox told me that the husband had nothing to do with his death after locking the prisoner up I went back to No. 53 Hopkins street, and Mrs. Fox said that she did not think her boy was hurt by a sleigh.

THE STORY OF THE ATTENDING SURGEON.

Or. Bueling, No. 615 Broadway, who was called to attend the boy on the evening of the 5th inst. testified that the deceased told him he had fallen, but did not say where or how. Witness on-the howels; next morn

the leit side of it, and did not find any mark or bruise.

THE FATAL BLOWS.

William Bowstiman, who occupied a room near that of the Fox family, testified that on the night in question he heard Fox ask his boy where he put the money that he got for shoveiling snow; the boy said he gave it to his mother; Fox then told the boy to go after beer, and I heard Fox's wife tell him that he had enough; soon afterwards I heard the boy crying and shouting out, "Father, you will kill me;" also heard Mrs. Fox crying; soon after I went after the boy's godfather; I was afraid of Fox; when Fox told the boy to go after beer he answered that he had no money: the boy was crying about three-quarters of an hour; while the noise was going on I heard Mrs. Fox say, "Father, let the boy alone, you will kill kill him," and I also heard something like shoving around the floor; I live is the next room to Fox, separated by a partition; nover had any trouble with Fox except one night he was shoved out of the house for being intoxicated.

Mary McGuire swore that Mrs. Fox told her that her husband had kicked the boy; when Mrs. Fox told her this she turned to the boy and asked him, "isn't that so ?" and he replied, "Yes:" witness had never seen Pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard to the boy and did not her has had never seen Pox abuse the boy and did not her has had never seen Pox abuse the boy and did not her has had never seen Pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard to the boy and did not her has had never seen Pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard not pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard not pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard not pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard not pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard not pox abuse the boy and did not her has her hard not pox abuse the boy and did not her hard her has her hard not pox abuse the boy and did not her hard her hard her has her has her hard her has her hard not pox abuse the how and did not her hard her hard her has her ha

teld her this she turned to the boy and asked him "isn't that so?" and he replied, "Yes:" witnes had never seen Fox abuse the boy and did not hea the noise on Tuesday night, though she lived in th same house.

the noise on Tuesday night, though suchwell in the same house. Catherine Torbit and Barbara Kissinger testified to the same effect and the jury rendered a verdict "that John Adams Fox came to his death by plenre-pneumonia, caused by injuries inflicted by Peter Fox, at 152 Hopkins street, on February 4, 1873." The prisoner, who is a German laborer, forty years of age, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He deciared that he was innecent.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Mr. Wingate vs. Mr. "Moses"-Match of Fifty Birds Each for \$200 a Side-Wingate the Winner.
There assembled at Hall's Driving Park, on the

Coney Island road, yesterday afternoon, about one hundred and fifty gentlemen to witness the result of a pigeon match made between Mr. Wingate and Mr. "Moses," of Brooklyn. The principals had agreed to shoot at fifty birds each, "find and trap" one for the other, under the Long Island rules, which call for the usual twenty-one yards rise and eighty the other, under the Long Island rules, which call for the usual twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary, for \$200 a side. Having many acquaintances, both in political and business circles, the proposed contest between these gentlemen caused considerable comment and much speculation, the betting for several days past and on the ground previous to the shooting being decidedly in favor of Mr. "Moses." At two o'clock, the men being in readiness, the preliminaries were arranged, Miles Johnson trapping for Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Reuch for his opponent. John Green and Mr. Shaumann were selected judges, and Mr. George S. Lamphear consented to act as referee, and much credit is due this gentleman for the praiseworthy manner in which he discharged the duties incidental to the position. Ira A. Palue was present, and he extended much essential aid: 10 Mr. Wingate, who proved the victor in the contest.

The birds furnished for the occasion were in the majority excellent, being strong and healthful; many of them trapped for Mr. Wingate were merry "drivers" and tricky "skimmers," and the manner in which some of these were killed was quite creditable. Mr. "Moses," it must be confessed, had considerable hard luck, but he fought up hill-bravely, satisfying both his backers and triends. Mr. Wingate first went to the trap, and at the tenth bird the score stood, Wingate 7, "Moses" & The next ten birds added six to the score of the former and but four to that of the latter, making it, Wingate 13 and "Moses" & Troeting at this time had materially changed, the odds being in favor of Mr. Wingate 13 and "Moses" & The exture should be and "Moses" became somewhat despondent. At the thirtieth bird Wingate was but three shead, but at the fortieth bird his lead was increased to five, then killing four in succession he shot out his opponent and was declared the victor. The following is the score:

Wingate—0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,

THE HENRY CHAUNCEY.

Groundless Rumors Regarding the Safety of the Vessel. The reports which have been circulated regarding the safety of the Henry Chauncey, of the Pacific

Mail Steamship Company, are without the slightest foundation and have had the effect of causing confoundation and have had the effect of causing considerable excitement and uneasiness among those having friends or merchandise on the vessel.

A Herald reporter was informed at the company's office in Wall street yesterday siternoon that a cable despatch had been received via Jamaica, stating that the Chauncey was to leave Aspinwall on or about the 2d of February, which would make her due at New York on the 11th of February. But as the report admits of a doubt as to her salling on the 2d, there is no cause for alarm should she be a little behindhand. This, in conjunction with the reports of bad weather, will relieve the minds of all who have an interest in how should she be a little overdue,